REPUBLICAN HERESY

ADDRESS FROM THE RICHMOND DE-MOCRATIC TARIFF-REFORM GLUB.

Points for the Consideration of Thos Employed in Protected and Non-Protected Industries.

The Democratic Tariff-Reform Club of this city have, through their president, Mr. John Hunter, Jr., issued the following address to those who are employed in pro-tected and non-protected industries.

The Address.

There is no free-trade party in this country. Since 1789 we have always had a tarif on imported goods. The difference between the Democratic party and the Republican party is not that one party is for free trade and the other for a tarif. The real difference is that the Democratic party is a low-tariff party. It favors such an adjustment of the tariff on imported goods as will yield an amount sufficient for the necessary expenses of the government, and nothing more. It says that to take from the people in the way of taxation more money than the government requires is legalized robbery. The Republican party is a high-tariff party. Its object is protection, and revenue is incidental. It proposes to levy taxes to build up home industries. It does this by imposing such heavy import duties as to destroy foreign competition, and thus emble home manufacturers to put up the prices of their products. This, of course, imposes a heavy burden upon all the consumers of such products. If they buy imported goods about one third of the price is a tax paid to the government. If they buy domestic goods, about one third of the tariff taxes paid by the people third of the tariff taxes paid by the people The Address. ernment. If they buy domestic goods, about one third of the price is a tax paid to the manufacturer. Only about one third of the tariff taxes paid by the people goes to the government and the other two thirds go to the protected industries. The protectionists have tried very hard to make it appear that the laboring classes share in the benefits of protection. They can not deny that the laboring classes must bear the burdens of protection in the increased price of clothing, household and kitchen furniture, and such things, but the claim is that they are indemnified by increased wages. Unless this is true, then it is obvious that the laborers even in protected industries are injured rather than benefited by a high tariff. The protectionists have deemed it best to appeal to passion and prejudice rather than to reason. They have not been able to show how the laborers are benefited by protection, but they resort to every sort of claptrap to keep them from seeing the naked truth. POLITICAL CATCH-WORDS.

Those catch-words: "protection to American labor." "protection to home industries," and "protection against European pauper labor," have been rolled under their tongues as a sweet morsel.

We think the laboring classes have become too well informed to be gulled in that wav any longer. They will require substantial reasons before they will believe that they are the beneficiaries of the high-tariff system. It is insisted that the position of the protectionists, that a high tariff makes high wages, is sustained neither by reason nor experience. Statistics show that out of a population of sixty-odd millions only about 1,200,000 persons are employed in producing things which in some measure might be competed with by are employed in producing things which in some measure might be competed with by a foreign product imported in this country. It is obvious that the vast numbers of peo-ple employed as millers, farmers, cattle-raisers, carpenters, tailors, printers, teachraisers, carpenters, tailors, brinters, teachers, blacksmiths, in keeping hotels and boarding-houses, in building and operating railroads, and in many other like employments, are not protected by a high tariff. They bear its burdens, but do not share its benefits.

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But it is insisted that even in "protected industries" a high tariff has no tendency to make high wages; that so far as it affects wages at all it rather tends to depress them. We find that the wages of the laboring-man in the same protected industry are different in different Stales, which shows that wages are regulated by the law of supply and domand rather than by the tariff. Wages are not better in protected industries than they are in non-protected industries. In some instances they are less. The employer must pay the market wages, and if he can't afford to do so he must close up his business or lose money. However remunerative his business may become he does not pay any more than the standard rate of wages. He does not share his increased profits with the laborer. Skilled labor will of course command better wages than unskilled labor, but not better in protected than in non-protected industries. If at any time in a "protected industries, if at any time in a "protected industries, and if he can be in a protected than in non-protected industries, and if he can be used to be so great that wages above the standard rate should be offered the supply would be so great that wages would fall at once to the ruling rate.

INSURIOUS OPERATION.

So far as a high protective tariff has any So far as a high protective tariff has acveffect at all upon wages in "protected industries" its operation is injurious. A high tariff tends to concentrate the manufacturing interests of the country in the hands of a comparatively small number; it tends to contract the field of manufacturing operations and thus restricts the hands of a comparatively small number; it tends to contract the field of manufacturing operations and thus restricts the demand for labor; it stimulates the use of mechanical inventions by which the labor of individuals can be dispensed with; it introduces the element of uncertainty, the stimulus of a high tariff sometimes creates over-production and this taken in connection with the limited market which the system produces, often makes it inadvisable for the manufacturer to continue his operations. The system produces unnatural seasons of prosperity to be followed by corresponding seasons of depression. The manufacturer has reaped a golden harvest and when the evil days come he can shut down. But how is it with the laborer? His wages have never kept pace with the gains of his employer. Even in the best times, he has only received living wages and has not been able to lay up anything against the season of depression, and when it comes he finds himself without money and without employment; he realizes at length that protection protects the employer, but not the laborer. In many cases in bad times the manufacturers do not shut down, but go on paying dividends by outting down the wages of the laborers.

Again: The high-tariff system enables manufacturers to form combinations, by which they diminish production, and thus

Again: The high-tariff system enables manufacturers to form combinations, by which they diminish production, and thus keep up the price of their products; and of course this diminished production means the employment of less labor—greater competition for places and depression of wages.

The suggestion of the protectionists, that our laborers cannot compete with the pauper labor of Europe, is based upon an assumption which is not true. The pauper labor of Europe is not employed in making the products which come into competition with like products of American industry. There, as here, skilled labor and improved machinery are employed. The farmers of this country have to compete in the markets of the world with the pauper labor of Europe and of Asia, but not so with the laborers in our "protected industries."

WHAT EXPERIENCE SHOWS.

The experience of every country where a tariff system has prevailed tends to show that a high tariff does not make high wages. If it did, then wages ought to be lower in free-trade England than in Gormany, where there is a protective tariff, but the reverse is true-wages are higher in England than in Germany. Germany has a higher tariff than France, and yet wages are higher in France than in Germany. Italy has a higher tariff than Germany, but pays lower wages. From 1846 to many. Italy has a higher tariff than Germany, but pays lower wages. From 1846 to 1860 we had low turiff. Fourteen years of low tariff was certainly long enough to test its effect upon all our industrial interests. It cannot be denied that its operation was successful and beneficent. There are living witnesses to the fact that the low-tariff period was one of unusual prosperity, and that the laboring man never received better wages or was more contented. Statistics taken from United States census reports and other sources show that the laboring classes received better wages and lived more comfortably than they have done under the high tariff that has prevailed here for over a quarter of a content.

done under the high tarill that has prevailed here for over a quarter of a century.

Under the low tariff the farmers' share of the wealth of the country was about one half. Under our present high tariff it hardly reaches one fourth. The census reports show that in the low-tariff decade from 1850 to 1860 the wealth of the country increased at a higher per cent. than during the high-tariff periods from 1860 to 1870, and from 1870 to 1880, and that the wages of labor increased 60 per cent. during the low-tariff decade and only 32 per cent. during the high-tariff decade following. Thus we see that, submitting the question to the crucial test of experience, a low tariff has been found more beneficial to the laboring classes than a high tariff, and we see further that a high tariff is not all necessary to the prosperity of our manufacturing interests, for while giant monopolies were not built up under the low-tariff system, while manufacturing eatablishments do not realize sudden and exhorbitant profits and millionaires were not made in a few years, our manufactures were not as solid basis and were entirely successful and prosperous.

UNEXESSMABLE AND EXCESSIVE GAINS.

MEASONABLE AND EXCRISIVE GAINS. If there ever was any justification for a gh tariff to build up our "infant incustries," there certainly is none now, that they have grown to be giant monopolies. The continuance of the present high-tariff system is demanded by the protected manufacturers, not to emble them to enjoy reasonable profits (for they did that under a low tariff), but to enable them to reap unreasonable and excessive gains. They do not share these gains with the laboring man. The experience of the last ten or fifteen years ought to be sufficient to demonstrate to the laborers in protected industries that they do not share in the increases gains which the present tariff system brings to their employers. Some years ago there was a heavy increase in the duty upon fron ore. It was claimed that this was done to protect maners, and yet, after the increase, miners' wages fell from \$1.25 to 75 cents a day. If high tariff makes high wages, the condition of the laboring classes in this country ought to be very prosperous. The laboring classes ought to be happy and contented—but are they?

At no other period in the history of our country baye the relations between labor

ought to be happy and contented—but are they?

At no other period in the history of our country have the relations between labor and capital been so unsatisfactory as during the last thirty years, and particularly during the last ten years. We cannot undertake to do more than allude to the strikes, lockouts, and labor disturbances of every sort as an evidence that high tariff has not brought prosperity to the laboring classes. Some years ago the country was excited over the condition of the miners in the Pennsylvania coal-mines. Some of the leading New York newspapers sent out men to investigate and report. They did investigate and report upon the condition of these miners, and the country stood aghast at the picture of want and wretchedness presented to the public, and a senatorial investigation showed that the condition of these miners was as pitiable and lamentable as the newspapers had re-

and lamentable as the newspapers had re-presented it.

For nearly two years we have been living under the highest tariff system we have ever had. The Mckiniev bill, so far at least as some of its schedules are concerned, was passed for the surpose of indemnifying the protected industries that had contributed very largely to the Republican campaign fund in 1888.

WAGES NOT INCREASED.

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These industries have certainly reaped very greatly-increased gatas under this higher tariff; and if the position of the protectionists that high tariff benefits the laborer be sound, then unquestionably the laborers in these industries eaght to have received increased wages; but have they? In the last Congress it was stated by Senator Carlisle, Hon. Joseph Wheeler, and perhaps others that in not a single instance had there been an increase of wages in the protected industries to an amount greater than they were before the passage of the McKinley bill, while wages had increased after the passage of the bill in a number of non-protected industries. No one undertook to question this statement. The New York Weekly World has recently published a list of about 4:0 wage reductions, lockouts, &c., that have occurred in protected industries since the McKinley bill took effect, and it was conceded that this was only a partial list. In the face of these facts and in the face of the object lessons which the past summer has furnished us in the labor troubles at Homestead and elsewhere, the laboring man who still cllings to the dejusion that high tariff makes high wages is beyond the reach of argument.

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Our present tariff system is the worst sort of class legislation. It imposes heavy burdens upon the great body of the people for the benefit of a few individuals and corporations. It is essentially un-American, It takes from the pockets of the many to enrich the few. Wise legislation contemplates the greatest good to the greatest number. Legislation should be so framed as to make the race for success in life as nearly equal as possible, and nothing can be more vicious in its tendency than governmental interference in favor of individuals or corporations.

The Democratic party is the party of the people; not of the poor only, hor of the rich only, but of all the people. While it recognizes the rights of the poor man, it equally recognizes the rights of the rich man; but it sees nothing but wrong and injustice in the immense private fortunes that have been accumulated through the operation of our iniquitous tariff system. This system has produced an unhealthy concentration of the wealth of the country in the hands of a few favored individuals and corporations. It is a constant source of popular discontent.

A SOURCE OF PERIL.

It is a source of peril to the republic, It is a source of peril to the republic. The Democratic party proposes to relieve the people from this great evil, and it calls upon all true Virginians to raily to its standard. None are more deeply interested in the success of the Democratic party in Virginia than the laboring classes, not only because they are interested with all others in having lower taxes, but they have a special interest in maintaining white supremacy in our State. Negro supremacy would be an unspeakable curse to every class, but it would fail with a withering blight upon all those enterprises in which labor seeks remunerative employering blight upon all those enterprises in which labor seeks remunerative employment. We believe that the popular discontent so prevalent in the country is to a large extent the inatural result of our unwise tariff laws, and that if this policy of high protection is continued this discontent will increase and become a fruitful source of danger. We believe that when source of danger. We believe that when the government adopts a policy more just to the people this feeling of discontent and unrest will in a large measure disappear. The success of the Democratic disappear. The success of the Democratic party is necessary for the peace and security of the country and for the preservation of our civil and political rights and privileges in their integrity. The Democratic party now has a grand opportunity. It never came before the people with a better came or one that should command a more earnest and hearty support. In view of the great material benefits that its success will bring, and especially in view of the immlinent perils that defeat would invoive, to suppose that the true people of Virginia will prove recreant to duty and falter in their allegiance to this party would be to doubt both their good sense and their partiotism.

both their good sense and their patriotism.

Victor Hugo, in contemplating the growth of Napoleon's power, said that the cause of European civilization made his defeat at Waterloo an imperious necessity; and so we, considering the dangers that have been evoked by unwise and unjust Republican legislation, existing and threatened, are justified in saying that the cause of free institutions on this American continent demands the defeat of the Republican party at the November election.

Join Hunge, IT, President. JOHN HUNTER, Jr , President.

Monument to Jefferson Davis. [Lynchburg Advance.]

(Lynchburg Advance.)

One duty still remains to be performed before the last chapter of Confederate history is closed. That duty is the erection of a fitting monument to commemorate the services and virtues of the Confederate President, and to mark the gratitude of his countrymen, for whom he suffered as a vicarious victim.

The whole Confederacy was punished in the person of Jefferson Davis by his imprisonment in a Federal dungeon, and by the infliction of personal indignities on the southern leader. The whole Confederacy should unite in doing honor to the man who will go down in history as their foremost representative. The victorious North has erected monuments to Lincoln and Grant and other military leaders. No southern man would pluck a leaf from their laurels of fame.

The South has built monuments to the memory of Lee and Jackson and other beloved commanders, and no right-thinking northern man should regard this mark of henor to our glorious dead as proof of present disloyalty to the Federal Government.

However that may be, whether our

ment.

However that may be, whether our northern brethren approve or disapprove, we should not hesitate to testify our gratitude and love to those who sacrified everything for their country with the most heroic and unselfish patriotism.

Northern historians will perhaps never do justice to Jefferson Davis. It is therefore the more incumbent on the people of his section who knew and honored and loved him, and for whom he risked and lost everything but honor, to rescue his memory from obloquy and transmit his fame to posterity.

Richmond has been fittingly chosen for the location of a monument which shall cost \$250,000. The money is to be raised by voluntary contributions, and every truehearted southerner should feel it a privilege to be permitted to contribute. No lurge contributions are expected, for the southern people are generally poor, but thousands and tens of thousands of small contributions may easily make up the grand total.

It is to be hoped that this undertaking will touch the hearts of our people from the Potomac to the Ruo Grande, and that the desired amount will be raised within the next twelve months, and then a monument may be erected reflecting equal honor on whom it commemorates and those who thus testify their admiration and affection for the representative of the Lost Cause.

Green Goods.

Don't be tempted to invest in them. You will get into trouble every time, and in the end poverty and digrace. The genuine Uncle Sam's green goods are the only ones of value. They make you rich, especially when used to purchase Simmons Liver Regulator to cure your Indigestion. Dyspepsia. Constipation, or Biliousness, or drive away Malaria. Don't be tempted to take anything else in place of the Regulator.

FREAKS OF PEOPLE.

WHAT SOME THINK AND DO IN ORDER TO PASS AWAY THE TIME.

Young Lady Will Change the Hone for Her Wedding-Plot Against the Boys-Some Other Reflections.

"Blest be the bride that the sun shines on." This expression has given solace to many a superstitions heart, and has like-wise brought about forebodings of evil to those who have faith in its utterance. One evening recently a sudden yet heavy shower fell, and this quotation was incidentally used by one of a party of three who were sitting near the window of a who were sitting hear the palatial residence fronting upon one of the principal streets of Richmond. This trio were wutching the drifting clouds as they passed onward in their western course, leaving the skies a pure and unsulied blue and a freshness that made all things below appear beautiful and sweet. "I wonder if there is any truth in that adage," remarked the voung lady, who embarks upon a mat.imonial sea in a bark festooned with autumn leaves when the calendar of time shall kindly roll around a certain date within the ides of October. "They say," reflected the mother, who constituted one of the party, "that no bride will be happy or fortunate if her nuptials are not crystalized with the sun's gentle rays." "Then, manma, I shall have the hour of my wedding changed from 8 P. M. to some time during the day," said the greatly distressed daughter. palatial residence fronting upon one of the

As was published in the Disparch several weeks ago, Railroad Jack, the New Albany dog that spent a Saturday night and bany dog that spent a Saturday night and Sunday in Richmond not very long ago, called upon me during his stay here. One of the first things he asked me about was the health of John Davis and Pug Savage, which cannes he said he had read much about in the Disparch and other papers. Jack manifested an eager desire to meet John, who, he thought, was a distant relative, but he had to forego this pleasure owing to the briefness of his stay here. Jack, as stated above, arrived here on Saturday evening that the Atlantic Coast Line from Wilmington, where he stopped at the Orton House, and held personal conferences with a number of the most influential dogs in that city in regard to North Carolina politics. He said he had long hoped to visit the home of Jefferson and that it gave him great pleasure to be here at such an opporture season, he preferring to see Virginia in the warm weather, when he could spend hours going about without having to secure a cab. Jack did not tell me what his politics were, but from an inscription upon a white beaver which was among his baggage I gleaned these lines:

"I'm Railroad Jack, a Democrat, And siware war a Cieveland hat." Sunday in Richmond not very long

"I'm Kaliroad Jack a Democrat.
And always wear a Cieveland hat." Verily, I say unto all you boys who are working upon salaries not exceeding thirty pieces of silver per month that the time when operas, roses, carriages, and suppers are the only means which cause a girl's heart to open its portals and look generously upon mankind has again arrived, and in the shining shekels alone lies your salvation. Not many evenings ago I was talking with a lady in a rear parlor when a beyy of girls entered the front one and began such a jabber as I never before heard. Without intending to play the part of silent auditors my friend and I kest quiet, and, of course, could not prevent the sounds from passing from one apartment to the other. I have always been dubious as to whether or not women are sympathetic creatures, and what transpired on that occasion has imbedded more apprehension on this point in my nature. Said one girl to another (I could tell by the voice of the tormer that she was a blocke, when operas, roses, carriages, and sup-

prehension on this point in my fature. Said one girl to another (I could tell by the voice of the former that she was a blotds, for she talked vehemently): "There is one thing sure, and that is that I have got to go to the theatre twice a week this winter. George makes \$25 a month and doesn't have any board to pay, and the expense of gratifying this wish of mine will not exceed half that amount each week, except when Patti or Bernhardt comes, and—well, I simply must see them." Then there was a terrific chorus of fine and very fine voices and a lot of laughing, and subsequently all things were quiet again. A great device had suggested itself to a tall, keen-eyed brunette, who has rushed society's course for several seasons past. She had subdued the turmoil by telling the girls that she had evolved out of her mind a scheme which would bring about such results as her associates desired. "We will form ourselves into an organization for the promotion of our personal pleasures and interests, and when a fellow comes to see one of us we must at once bring up the coverties of the most desired. motion of our personal pleasures and interests, and when a fellow comes to see one of us we must at once bring up the question of the most desirable coming attraction. Of course, if the 'dude' is apthe will see that it is an opportunity for him to ask us to go with him, and in case he does not do so, why, that will be the last of him; he must be dropped." The fair creatures assented to the suggested plan, and a resolution that each one should carry out the idea of Miss——in this matter was unanimously adopted. Details as to the manner in which the scheme should be worked were discussed, and when the assemblage dispersed there was a look of determination in each eye, and as I neeped through a half-drawn curtain at the disappearing figures I fancied I could see a drawn tomahawk in the hand of each one and a number of scalps, the hair of which was slick and parted in the middle, swinging from each side.

I was talking not many days ago with an old county superintendent from one of

an old county superintendent from one of the extreme southern States, and he told

an old county superintendent from one of the extreme southern States, and he told me an interesting story, which, I trust, will be given proper credence: "Well, sir," said the aged gentleman, whose shoary locks gave evidences of having experienced the frosts of more than three-score-and-ten winters, "my acquaintance with political affairs has been versatile, indeed. I remember that about sixteen years ago I struck the toughest customer in the shape of a negro voter that I ever saw. His name was Thomas Jefferson Johnson. Thomas Jefferson Johnson. Thomas Jefferson arose by the time the streaks of dawn made their way down the cotton-rows and proceeded to the polls. He lived in all precincts and he didn't live in any precinct, and he was upon every registration-book, but these things did not count for much in those days. Just exactly how many ballots Thomas Jefferson cast that day has never been known, but just about sundown he came up to my voting-place to put in one more. Says I to him: 'Thomas, this thing won't do. You have already voted 213 times to-day. We wouldn't mind leiting you cast half a dozen or so ballots, but when you get into the hundreds you exceed the privilege allowed to you by the statutes.' All present heard what I said to the old negro and quite agreed with the sentiment conveyed in my remarks. Thomas turned away and left, but there was a look of disappointment and chagrin on his countenance." ment and chagrin on his countenance."
C. BECCKLYN.

Dr. Moses D. Hoge-A Remarkable Man.

Dr. Moses D. Hoge—A Remarkable Man.

The Lynchburg Virginian says editorially:
Our people had the privilege of hearing a discourse from this distinguished divine on Saturday morning. He happened in the city on his way to Roanoke, where he had an engagement for Sunday, and was prevailed upon to fill the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian church. He filled the pulpit and the people filled the church, though the notice was necessarily short.

Dr. Hoge is indeed a remarkable man. His charge, the Second Presbyterian church in Richmond, he has had for nearly half a century, and he has never had any other. In all that time he has sung with unction the familiar hymn "A Charge to Keep I Have." There are a few instances of longer pastorates, but we have heard it stated that there is no other instance of a minister who has had but one pastoral charge and has held that for so long a period. He is as fresh and fervid now as at the beginning. Think of the wonderful fertility, the various resources, the unremitting studies required for such a career! And then consider his devotion to his congregation. The numberless calls he has received to large cities and large salaries have not tempted him from the people of his early and long affection.

His sermon here on Saturday was in every respect one of the most delightful we ever listened to—full of sweet comfort and swelling grandeur. His text was from the Psalms, "The Lord giveth grace and glory." Grace he pictured as the efficient cause, as faith is the instrumental cause, of salvation. These together are the gift of the Spirit in this world, while glory is the crown and reward in Heaven; grace is the purple dawn with its tender splinters of light; glory is the effugence and splendor of the monday sun. But in vain would we attempt to even faintly describe the, charming discourse. We repeat, he is indeed a remarkable, a wonderful man

back to Burto's street, to sell same and pay over net proceeds to J. N. Cullingworth, who agrees to make partition thereof between said devises; J. Q. Dickinson and wife to H. G. Forstman, 13 feet 2 inches at northeast corner of Taylor and Beech streets, \$2,000; H. G. Forstman to M. E. Dickinson, 132 feet on northeast corner Twenty-eighth and Marshall streets, \$3,500; Bettle C. Thornton to Archie R. and Susie A. Gay, 26 feet on west side Twenty-third street near M. also all her interest in a strip of land immediately in rear of and adjoining the above, \$450; William S. Wortham to Philip Rooks, 19 7-12 teet on east side St. John street between Charity and Federal, \$750; Fannis H. White and Peter J. White, her husband, to Mrs. Fannie Blako, 28 feet on west side Reservoir street near Cary, \$1,235; Bernard Wittkamp, Jr., and wife to A. B. Cosby, 22 feet on north side Main street between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, \$2,000.

Henrico: Lisburn Land Company to Oscar E. Lohman, lois 56 and 57 oz south side Hanover street, \$1,000; Jeff. Powers and wife to Burton Americas, Jr., 4 sores near Seven Pines, \$25,50; John G. McCue and wife to Mary and Andrew Jackson, part of Square G, plan of Galway, 22x124 feet on Thirty-second street, \$350; J. H. Timberlake, trustee, 45,00, O. Owens, lot 5, sub-division of Mrs. E. A. Bowers, north side Leigh street, consideration.

CHARGED WITH POISONING DOGS.

CHARGED WITH POISONING DOGS. A Serious Accusation Brought Against

Mr. Jones-A Large Docket.

Fifty-seven cases, embracing every variety of evil conduct, constituted the docket at the Police evil conduct, constituted the docket at the Police Court yesterday morning. The one of that number which attracted the most attention was that of Mr. Isaaz N. Jones, who was charged with feleniously and malkdously putting upon his premises a poisonous sucetance for the purpose of killing the dogs of A. L. Phillips and others. The accused is a clerk in the general offices of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway and resides at No. 10:8 Flord avenue. Already nine dogs are reported to have died from poisoning in the past lew days, and among these were family pets, which were prized almost as if they were human beings. One of the brotes allexed to have come to his death by eating food with stryctnine apon it is said to have been so fondly loved by its owners that it was put into a handsome box and carried into the country for interment.

ment.
The case against Mr. Jones was postponed un-til October 4th without an examination having been gone into. Coroner Taylor, the State Chemist, will analyze the stomach of one or two of the dead animals for the purpose of ascer-taining whether or not their demise was caused

gotting Sarah to go with him. She was sent to jail for sixty days.

Ryland Norvell and Barney Arnold were up on a series of charges and were fined commonsurately for each offence committed. Norvell's fines amounted to \$30, while Arnold's did not fall much below that figure.

Robert Brown (colored) paid \$10 for assaulting and beating Ann Banks.

Thomas Yarborough was sent to the grand fary of the Hustings Court for violently resisting Policeman Werner in the discharge of his duty.

A Valuable Institution.

The Reformatory for Boys, located at Laurel, a few miles above Richmond on the Richmond. Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, though young in years, is doing a great and noble work under the faithful atiministration of Mr. and Mrs. Sampson, assisted by Miss Massie and others.

one of the boys and the singing is especially spirited and good.

Services are also held every Wednesday night, conducted unasily by Rev. William B. Williams, secretary of the Prison-Reform Association. The Loys are practicing weekly upon an elegant set of band instruments presented by Mr. Lewis

The annual meeting of the Co-operative Investment Association of Richmond was held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday morning.

The report of the president was read and showed the association to be in good condition.

MISS DANIEL'S SCHOOL FOR The report of the president was read and showed the association to be in good condition. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. B. Waldron; Vice-President, C. D. Goodwin; Trensurer, Fred. Pleasants; Secretary, Fred. Jones. Board of Directors: W. B. Waldron, C. D. Goodwin; H. Theodore Eliyson, H. A. Nightingale, and D. C. Ogg. Will Be Quarantined.

A letter from the Brazilian Consul at Baltimore to Mr. George A. Barksdaie, vice-consul for Brazil at this port, notifies him that all ressels proceeding to Brazil from American Atlantic ports are quarantined at him Grande, south of Rio. The Baltimore Consul recommends that Mr. Barksdaie give this notice publicity for the benefit of commerce, and advises him not to give clean bills of health.

Council Committee Meetings.

The Council Committee on Finance will meet at the office of Messrs. Davenport & Co. at noon to-day for the transaction of important business. This body was to have held a business session vesterday atternoon; but no cuorum was present.

The committees on Water and Light will convene at the Chamber-of-Commerce rooms at 5 o'clock this afternoon for the consideration of a special matter.

Regular sessions of the committees on consideration of a special matter.

Regular sessions of the committees on Accounts and Frinting, Claims and Salaries, and Fire Department were held in the Council chamber yesterday evening.



Don't be afraid to wash anything with Pearline. You can do it without scouring and scrubbing. With anything that is delicate, it saves wear; with anything that is strong, it saves work. It devours dirt, without eating up the fabric. Millions use Pearline, but "all grocers" don't "keep it." What everybody needs is sold too fast to Never peddled. 255 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

FOR SIX LONG YEARS

FOR SIX LONG YEARS
CATARRH undermined my health and made
my daily life a drudgery and like one groping
in the dark. I sought relief, but did not find it
until I consulted DE.
COATES, OF 708 MAST
FRANKLIN STREET,
RICHMOND, VA. Such
1s the remarkable
statement of Mt. WirLIAM H. CHAFFEI. My
symptoms, said he,
were as follows: Sleep
troubled by bad droams
and arose unrefreehed
in the morning. I was
weak. and mryous.
Hard knots and scals
formed in my nose;

Hard knots and scales formed in my nose; mucin kept feiling into throat, which made me hawk and spit. Sometimes I had a thick, yellow, foul discharge William H. Chappel. I had a thick, yellow, foul discharge William H. Chappel. I had headache and ringing in the ears, pains in the back and chest, sometimes dell and aching, at other times sharp. Hearing and sight were impaired. But Dr. Coarts has worked a wonderful change. My catarrh symptoms rapidly disappeared, my appetite is good, I sleep well, and, in fact, feel atrong and vicorous, and have gained ten pendes it weight in last month. William H. CHAPPEL, No. 3822 Second atreet. Fulton, Engineer on Government Launch the Nat.

Richmond: George Burrell and wife to Fannie Brown, 25 feet on east side Thirty-first street near O, \$1; E. A. Bowe and tohers to George Burrell, 25 feet on east side Thirty-first street near O, \$75; William Cullingworth's devisees to Ailen G. Collins, trustee, 175 11-12 feet on Venable street at southwest corner Tulip, running

GOING DOWN THE HILL.

Old Age Creeping on Shows Itself in Lack-Lustre Eyes and Trembling Bands-Many Who Are Old in Years Are Vigorous and Healthy-How Such a Condition May Be Encompassed by All.

Be Encompassed by all.

How many elderly men and women we see who plainly show they are "going down the hill." The trembling hand, the uncertain stop, the lack of Frightness in the eye, the shrunken features, all indicate that life is not at high tide, that the strength and vitel forces are not want they once were, and, in fact, that they are going down the hill. This, of cause, is to be expected, for when one reaches later years physical troubles are sure to councy but how many elderly people we see are healthy, happy, and comparatively vigorous? They always seem cheerful, bright, contented. Why should rot all be equally fortunate? It centainly is possible. Every elderly man and woman needs to gently assist nature, all tas while needs to take some pure stimulant regularly. Every doctor in the land admits this, and its common semse must be manifest to all. It should not be underested, however, that any ordinary stimulant would be recommended. It must be something pure, powerful, health-giving, and strength-instanting. Such a stimulant can be found only in Dully's Pure Mail Whiskey. It is the only medicinal whiskey in the market. Its worderful popularity is due entirely to its power and what it has accomplished. Any elderly man or woman through its use may certainly preserve the health, and may reasonably expect to prolong the life. Do not be induced, however, there is nothing which can accomplish the came object.

ACHE FACING THE CHOLERA.

Keep cool! The plague can't reach you if you do the right thing at the right time.
Cholera takes hold and runs its deadly career only when the secretions are faulty and when the membranes of the stomach and bowels are LOOK TO THE SECRETIONS.

See that they are healthy and perfect. Put the liver to natural work. This assures digestion and nutrition. Avoid unripe fruits and unwhole-ome meats. Cook everything, even water. Hean off the membranes of stomach and

Clean off the membranes of stomach and bowels at once with DR. SCHENCE'S MANDRAKE PILLS. They carry away all diseased germs and all poisonous matter. They assure perfectly healthy and natural secretions. They turn the liver to the account of digestion and untrition quiekly, safely, thoroughly; Reep head cool, feet warm, skin clean.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS have been tested in many a cholera epidemic. They do for the STOMACH, LIVER, AND BOWELS

They do for the

STOMACH, LIVER, AND BOWELS
just what sanitary science says should be done
with drains, closets, rooms, and the outer person. They clean and purify the inner house
and put the slimentary channels in perfect

deflance to cholers.

In cholera epidemics and all others involving the liver, stomach, and bowels, more cases of prevention and cure stand to the credit of Dr. schenck's Mandrake Pills than to any other agency or remedy.

BELVIDERE KINDERGARTEN

108 NORTH BELVIDERE STREET. NEXT SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 28TH.

ment.
Mise Stevenson, Director of Physical Culture.
Mise Stevenson, Director of Physical Culture.
Mise Thaw, Instructor in Dancing.
There will be a French Conversation Class, and
Sewing and Modelling will be taught in the
school.
Mise Coc's Kindergarden was the one selected
for Centennial Exhibition in 1870.
Allen's School is the selection for exhibition at
the World's Fair. Circulars at WEST, JOHNSTON & CO.'S, and at 828% west Grace street.
se 27-11

MRS. BARKSDALE WILL RE-SIME the duties of her SCHOOL FOR GIRLS SEPTEMBER 22D, at 103 east Main street, Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, German, Mathematics, and Music. Terms

MISS JOHNSON'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS REOPENS SEPTEMBER 287H. CORNER OF GRACE AND MADISON STREETS.

TEMBER 287H.

Miss Daniel will be assisted by Mrs. Casele
Cabell in the Collegiate Department and by
Miss JEFFRISS in the Primary Department.
Latin, Professor BEVELLY ROBINSON.
German, Miss BAUGH. French, Professor L. N.
H. SERVENE

German, Miss Baugh. French, Frotessor L. N.
Hasselepp.
A new feature in the school is a Kindergarten
in French, conducted by Mme. Hasselepp for
children of 6 years and upward.
Mme. Hasselepp will also have a conversation those days.
GEORGE W. ALLEN & CO., Agents,

Mme. Hasselff will also have a conversation class for students of French.

Both these classes free of charge.
Paysical culture will be in charge of Miss WHITEHEAD.
The Misses Daniel will receive a limited number of boarding pupils.
For farther particulars inquire at 101 west Main street.
Circulars at West & Johnston's book store.

Se 7-t8e27

THE FRANKLIN-STREET SCHOOL

will reopen SEPTEMBER 23d. Circulars at the bookstores. Address till September 15th, Ashlaod, Va. After that the Principal can be found at the school-house, 410 west Franklin, or his residence, 7 east Grace.

G. M. NOLLEY, Principal, au 31-1m DANA H. RUCKER, Assistant.

MISS FULTON'S SCHOOL FOR M 155 FULLOS 5 School 1 Hitle boys and little girls will reopen at 321 west Grace street on THURSDAY, September 15th, and close June 1, 1893.

BOYS' SCHOOL,
MRS, CAMM'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN AT
110 SOUTH THIRD STREET

MONDAY, Octores 30.

Pupils received between the ages of 6 and 14

years.

For terms and further particulars see circulars at West & Johnston's. so 11-su,Tu&ThtOc15 RICHMOND FEMALE SEMINARY,

NO. 3 RAST GRACE STREET,

BICHMOND, VA.

JOHN H. POWELL, Frincipal.

Mrs. T. G. PEYTON, Associate Principal.

The twentieth session of this institution will begin WEDNESDAY, September 28, 1892.

Full and thorough instruction in primary, intermediate, and collegiate departments. The best advantages in languages, literature, music, and art. For catalogue giving terms, corps of teachers, &c., apply to either Frincipal or at the book stores.

126-Tu,Th&SutOci3

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 20, 1892. Apply for circulars to Miss C. R. RANDOLPH, Keswick, Albemarle, Va. 1y 10-Sa, Tu&ThtOcl

. MUSICAL.

MUSICAL.—MR. N. BOWDITCH
CLAPP WILL RESUME HIS LESSONS
IN VOCALIZATION AND THE STUDY OF
THE PIANO-FORTE OCTOBER 1, 1892.
Communications may be addressed to 601
east Grace street.

825-8u,Tu&F4t

OFFICE OF EDGESTON S. ROGERS, ARCHITECT, ROOM 22, HANEWINGKEL BUILDING, RICHMOND, VA. CEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE

DERECTION OF THE VIRGINIA STATE BUILDING, proposed to be built at the Colum-bian Exposition at Chicago, will be received un-til 12 M., SEPTEMBER 98, 1892, at the above office, where the drawings and all desired infor-mation can be obtained. The right to reject any or all bids presented is reserved. CONMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

OPPICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF
BUILDING COMMISSIONERS,
STATE CAPITOL, RICHMOND, August 26, 1892.

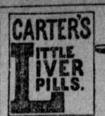
CEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE D received at this office until 12 M. SEPTEM-BER 26, 1892, for the erection and completion of the STATE LIBRARY BUILDING at Rich-

of the STATE LIBRARY BUILDING at Richmond, Va.
Flans, Specifications, and "General Instructions to Bidders" may be seen at the office of the architect, W.M. POINDEXTER, 1330 F street, Washington, D. C., and at this office on and after August 29, 1802.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for \$5,000, made payable to the President of the State Board of Building Commissioners, as a security for the execution of a contract for the work, with a bond in the penalty of \$50,000.

The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Governor of Virginia and President of the State Board of Building Commissioners.

au 27-30t



Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

JAMS

\$2.25

FOR WEAK LUNGS

Winchester's Hypophosphite of Lime & Soda.

162 William St., N. X. (ja 26-Tu&w1y)

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

GENERAL OFFICE, 703 MAIN STREET, SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 23, 1894

LEAVE RICHMOND.

12:20 P. M. via Atlantic Coast Line for Parm-ville and intermediate points west of Chester.

b:45 P. M. via Atlantic Coast Line for Ber-mude.

COMPANY. THI-WEEKLY LINE FOR NEW YORK.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE SCHEDULE IN EFFECT AUGUST 28, 1892. TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND, VA.

SICK 3:00 P. M. VAST MALL

WASHINGT WESTERN 6:00 P. M. LOCAL

TRAINS ARRIVE AT BICHMOND

LOCAL EXPRESS, do

TRAINS SOUTHW. Leave Arrive
Richmond. Petersburg.

*8:10 P. M. 8:55 P.
*12:20 P. M. 1:00 P.
*25:8 P. M. 6:25 P.
*5:45 P. M. 6:40 P.
*11:40 P. M. 12:25 A.
*7:10 A. M. 8:50 A.
*4:50 P. M. 6:45 P.

Richmond . '9:00 A. M. Norfall Kichmond . '5:45 P. M. Norfall Norfolk . '7:30 A. M. Richmond Lorfolk . . '4:00 P. M. Richmond M., and 11:40 P. M., at 7:44 A. M., 3:15

E. T. D. MYERS, General T. M. EMERSON, Trad



3:00 P. M. Da 8:20 A. M. Ex 2:00 P. M. Da 10:45 P. M. Da 6:35 P. M. Da

No. 31. Connects at Ibes. No. 2. Pullman for Old P. Peint for Nortola daily, ex. No. 392. Vestibule train tolk.

No. 11. Parlor-car for Lynchiana No. Arrivo 1 11:30 A. M. Daily from 31 6:30 P M. Dally

2 5:55 A. M. Daily from Cis-32 8:50 A. M. Daily from the 2:00 P. M. Daily from Cis-6 7:30 P. M. dxcept Sunda

12 8:20 A. M. Daily from Lynching and

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBUBB AND POTOMAC RAILBOOK Shells commending APRIL 25, 1892 satisfies of eard time.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 17. 1892.

LEAVE RICHMOND, BYRD-STREET STATION.

6:00 A.M. Daty-dionmond and Norfolz
Through Express-Arrive Norfolz
Through Express-Arrive Norfolz
11:35 A.M. Stops only at Petersburz, Waverly, and Suffolk.

6:00 A.M. Daily for Lynchung, Roanoke, and
intermediate stations. No connection beyond Roanoke Rafford, Pulask, Brittol; and all points South
and West out East Tetucesce, Virgillis and Georgia ratiroad. Parlorcar Petersburg to Roanoke And Pullman steeper Roanoke to Momphis via Knoxville and Chattanooga.

2:58 P. M. Daily for Norfolk, Suffolk, and intermediate stations. Arrive Norfolk 6 P. M.

5:45 P. M. Daily for Roanoke, Rafford, Pulaski, and Bristol: also for Binefield, Pc ahontas, Effinora, and
stations Clinch-Valley division; also
for Louisville and stations Louisville and Nashville railroad rat
Norfolk; also for Rocky Mogat and
all stations Winston-Saleza division.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER
between RICHMOND and LYNCHBURG ready for occupancy at 9
P. M.; also Fullman sleeper Petersburg to Louisville via Kadford and
Norton.

Trains arrive Richmond from Lynchburg and 7:05 P. M.

burg to Louisville viz Radford and Norton.

Trains arrive Hichmond from Lynchburg and the West daily 7:44 A. M., 2.15 P. M., and 7:45 P. M. From Nortok and the East, 10:30 A. M., 2:15 P. M., and 6:38 P. M.

"WASHINGTON AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED," a train of Pullman conches and sheepingcars RUNN DAILY VIA SHENANDOAH, VALLEY ROUTE, stopping only at LURAY, SHENANDOAH, BASIC, ROANOKE, and RADFORD, R. W. COURTNEY, Passesmer Agent.

W. B. BEVILL.

General office, Roanoke, va.

"YELLE AND POWHATAN

ASHLAND TRAINS.

5:30 P. M. From Atlanta and Aug. na. 8:45 A. M. From Amelia Pour home. From Amelia Cour bease YORK-RIVER LINE, WA WEST POLY THE FAVORITE ROUTE NORTH

RAILBOAD LINES.

一色三百万

建立李明 (1977)

10:40 A. M.

TRAIN No. 44, 0:40 A. M.

LOCAL MIXED, daily exceed senday, least diate points.

Ticket-office at station foot of Various costs.

A. M. Chrystokas and A. M. to G. P. M., and from F. J. M. and Chrystokas and A. M.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
RICHMOND AND PETRICSHUM RATEROAS

TRAINS NOTTHWAR

Richmond.

P. M.
Fare, #0.
For further information apply to
For further information apply to
J. W. McCARRICK,
General Southern Agent. Office Rocketts.
W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
my 25
General Agents, Philadelphis. 3 10:30 P. M. Delly

axcept Sanday, Ba Rehmond to New Washington 4:10 F. 5:24 P. M., Philadell New York 10:33 F. leaves Syrd-Street Sleeper Richmond Stops only at Ash Millord, Fredericks and Widewater. So, thous on Sundays.

and Widowater. Sopps attions on Sundays. Arrivington 11:10 P. M., Raiting A. M., Philadelphia & & & A. A. Tork 6:500 A. M. arrives at Byd-Street stat Syd-Street stat Steepes from New York. S. at Widowater. Brooks. From Millord, Dorwell, & land. Stops at ether station days. Leaves Washington

2:38 P. M. arrivos at Byrd-Street station daile.
Stops at Fredericksburg. Mined.
Disswell, and Assiland.
From New York to Washington to His hand, boss at stop at Siba. Leaves Washington to His hand. Boss at Stop at Siba. Leaves Washington 10:57 A. M.
St35 P. M. arrivos at Byrd-Street station daily.
except Sunday. Buffet Faring to New York to Richmont. Leaves Washington 3:07 P. M.
Expense of Station of P. M.
Expense of P. M.

A. M. City ticket-office—901 mast Main around SOL, HAAS, Traffic Manager. General Manager agent W. H. Greeks, General Manager E. Berkkley, Superintendent. J. S. Ports, Passenger Agent, 919 Xun around Richmond, Vo.

Commencing SUNDAY, May 20, 18 M., trains on this road will run as feet

a special, being unequaled as a Vitalizing Tonic, Brain, Nerve and Blood Food. *71:30 A. M. 8:2 *9:50 A. M. 10:30 *11:35 F. M. 21:4 *5:30 F. M. 0:3 *0:00 P. M. 0:3 *7:00 P. M. 0:3 8:40 A. M. 0:5 6:20 P. M. 7:2 BOLD BY DRUGGIRTS. WINCHESTER & CO. Chemists OLDDOMINION

Stenmers loave Richmont EVERY TUES-DAY, WEINESDAY, and FRIDAY at 5 o'clock P. M. Manifest Steamers leave New York, from Pier 23, North River, for Richmond overy MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. arriving in Richmont MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
Cabin fare to New York (including meals and betth) via James-river route \$6.00 Round-trip thekets, limited to thirty days after date or issue. 5 00

Round-trip lickets (limited to fifteen days). 14 00 Tickets can be obtained at Richmond Transfer Company's, 501 east Main street; Chesapeake and Ohio and Richmond and Petersburg depots, and at the company's office, 1301 Main street, and wharf, Rocketts.

Freight forwarded and through bits of lading lasued for boths beyond New York.

Freight forwarded and through bits of lading lasued for boths beyond New York.

Freight forwarded and through bits of lading lasued for boths beyond New York.

Freight forwarded and through bits of lading lasued for boths beyond New York.

Freight forwarded and through bits of lading lasued for boths heyond New York.

Freight received daily until 5 P. M. STANSBOAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATUR.

DAYS by the Chesapeake and Ohio railway (sign Newport News) at 9 A. M. and 9:58 P. M. will make connection at NORFOLK with steamer leaving those days. Farmville, Lyoc

SEPT. 13, 1804. No. 1301 Main street, py 19 and company's wharf, Rocketts.

TO THE COLOR OF THE COLOR OF THE COLOR OF THE COMPANYS STATES THE COMPANYS CHARGOTH, AND JAMES THE COMPANY STATES THE COLOR OF THE CO

PHILADELPHIA, RICH-MOND, AND NOHFOLK Appointed sailing days: Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 M. and every SUNDAY at 5 A. M. Freight for Tuesdays' and Fridays' steamers received till 11:30 A. M.; for Sunday's steamer till 5 F. M. Saturday. Freight received daily till 5 F. M. Nortolk. No. 9. Solid train for Lyncu

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 17, 1892.

LEAVE RICHMOND, BYRD-STREET STATION.

6200 A.M. DAUY-REGORDED and Norfole 10 0:00 P. M. Dally from Lynchu ton Forto.

FARMVILLE AND POWHATAN Washington 5:07 P. M
FREDERICKSBURG ACCOMMODATI
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
4:00 P. M. leaves Byrd-Street station, a
Fredericksburg at 6:33 P. M.
8:40 A. M. arrives Byrd-Street station,
Fredericksburg 6:05 A. M.

ASHLAND TRAINS
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

6:48 A. M. leaves Elba. Arrives at Ashland d
6:12 P. M. leaves Elba. Arrives at Ashland d
6:50 F. M.
6:63 A. M. arrives Elba. Leaves Ashland d
6:50 A. M. arrives Elba. Leaves Ashland d
6:50 A. M. arrives as Elba. Leaves Ashland d
6:50 A. M. Arrives Ashland d
6:50 A. M.

ARAIVE RUITHOND.

AMAIVE RUITHOND.

10:30 A. M. vis Atlantic Coast Line from Farmville and intermediate stations wast
of Chaste.